

of the tarsus and the shape of the larva, and also in being oviparous.

(11, 12) *Ceroplastes*, spp.

These two species (one of which will probably have to be referred to a distinct genus) are held over, to be described in another article treating of the Mexican species of this genus.

Las Cruces, New Mexico, U.S.A.,  
June 5, 1893.

#### XIV.—Description of a new Bornean Tupaia.

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

*Tupaia gracilis*, sp. n.

Intermediate in size between the smallest species of the genus (*T. javanica*, *minor*, &c.) and the middle-sized ones (*T. dorsalis*, *picta*, *montana*, and others). Build slender; feet and tail long.

General colour all over above, including the head, back, outer sides of limbs, and upper surface of tail, clear finely grizzled olive, nearly uniform throughout. Shoulder-streak distinct, pure white. Under surface and inner sides of limbs dirty whitish, the throat with a strong salmon-coloured suffusion. Hind feet very narrow and elongated, recalling in their proportions those of the very much larger *T. ferruginea longipes*. Tail very long, fairly bushy, markedly distichous; its upper surface coloured like the body, although rather darker, its lower olive along the line of the vertebræ, then with a broad yellowish band on each side, outside which the hairs are finely ringed with black and yellowish.

Skull short and broad, with a particularly short and stumpy muzzle (see measurements).

Dimensions of the type (an adult male in skin):—

Head and body 165 millim.; tail 175; hind foot, without claws, 38.

Skull: greatest length, occiput to gnathion, 39·4; greatest breadth 21; nasals, length 12, breadth 5·4; interorbital breadth 12; orbit to gnathion 16·2; palate, breadth outside  $\frac{m.2}{m.2}$  12·8, inside  $\frac{m.2}{m.2}$  7·3; length of upper tooth-series 19; length of lower jaw 25·5; combined lengths of three lower molars 7·6.

A second specimen, also a male, preserved in spirit, has a trunk-length of 138 millim., with its tail 161 millim. and its hind foot 41·2 millim. in length; but the differences between these measurements and those of the skin

appear to be mainly due to the difference in the method of preservation.

*Hab.* Apoh River, base of Mount Batu Song, Baram district, East Sarawak.

*Type* collected September 1891.

The typical skin of this species was obtained by Mr. A. H. Everett, and was recognized both by him and Mr. Charles Hose (who also got a specimen at the same time and place) as a different species to any previously known to them; and this opinion is quite confirmed by an examination of the Museum collection of *Tupaia*. There is, however, another example of it in the Museum, obtained by the Marquis G. Doria in Sarawak in 1867, and generously presented by him in 1888. This specimen I had not previously closely examined, but had supposed it to be an old individual of *T. minor*; it proves on comparison, however, to be quite similar to the example collected by Mr. Everett.

Although without any conspicuous or specially characteristic colours or markings, *T. gracilis* is readily distinguishable both by its size (in which it is just intermediate between two groups of species) and by its coloration, the only species resembling it at all in this respect being the much smaller and sharper-nosed *T. minor* and the equally larger *T. Belangeri* of Burma and the Malay Peninsula.

XV.—*The Coxal Glands of Scorpio.* By HENRY M. BERNARD, M.A. Cantab. (from the Huxley Research Laboratory).

[Plate II.]

WHILE working at the comparative morphology of the Galeodidæ, I have found it necessary to make a careful examination of the coxal glands of *Scorpio*, for purposes of comparison. Although these glands, through the researches of Lankester\* and Sturany†, are already fairly well known, some points were left uncertain and vague—*e. g.*, the nature of the “medullary substance,” and the question whether in adults the glands opened to the exterior. This paper embodies the definite results which I have obtained on these two interesting points.

While reserving full details of the coxal glands of *Galeodes*

\* “On the Skeleto-trophic Tissues and Coxal Glands of *Limulus*, *Scorpio*, and *Mygale*,” Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci. xxiv., 1884.

† “Die Coxaldrüsen der Arachnoideen,” Arb. Zool. Inst. Wien, t. ix. Heft 2, 1891.